Analyst Presentation

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Who are we?

BLS - Bureau of Labor Statistics

DAL/KCOSH - Dallas TX Region

OFO - Office of Field Operations

OMB – Office of Management &Budget

Cooperative Agreement MTDLI & BLS/USDLI

OSHS – Occupational Safety & Health Statistics

SOII -Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses

CFOI - Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Program Overviews

- BLS
- OSHS / OSHA
- Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses -SOII
  - What is it?
  - Most recent data
- Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries - CFOI
  - What is it?
  - Most recent data

What is BLS?

- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
  - Part of US Department of Labor
  - The **Bureau of Labor Statistics** is the principal fact-finding agency for the Federal Government in the broad field of labor economics and statistics.
  - The **BLS** is a governmental statistical agency that collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data to the American public, the U.S. Congress, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, business, and labor representatives.

What is OSHA?

- Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
  - Part of US Department of Labor

- OSHA Mission: "Assure safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women by setting and enforcing standards and by providing training, outreach, education and assistance."

OSHA vs. BLS Roles

- OSHA is not responsible for any aspect of BLS SOII data collection
- BLS SOII is not in any way responsible for OSHA rulemaking or enforcement
- OSHA does not know which establishments are in the SOII survey
- SOII data is used for statistical purposes only
- OSHA uses their findings for consultations and enforcement

CONFIDENTIALLY

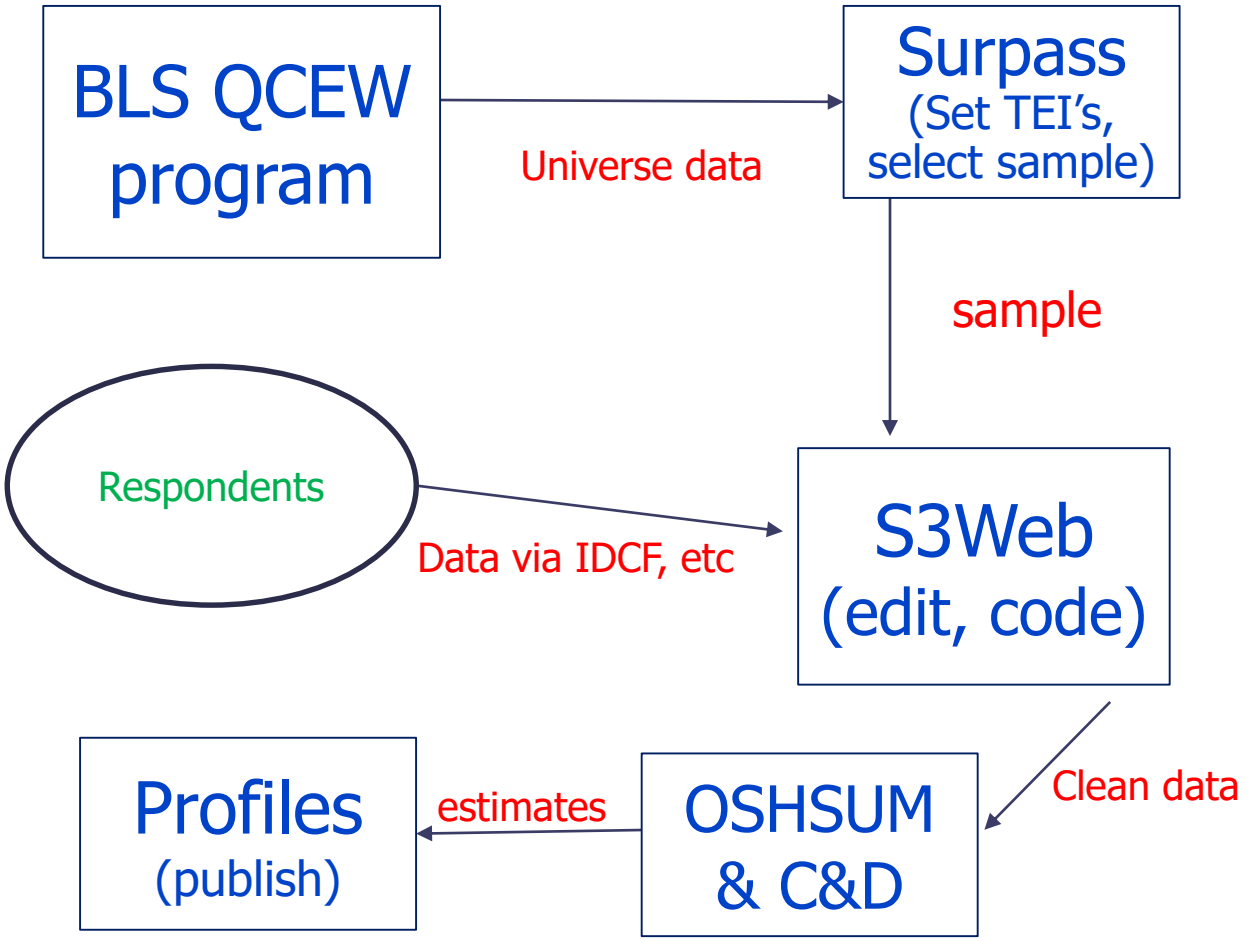
- Standard BLS Confidentiality Pledge
- Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (CIPSEA)
- Privacy Act
- The Workforce Investment Act
- The Trade Secrets Act
- Annual confidentiality training
- Pre-release data is confidential
- Https://www.bls.gov/bls/confidentiality.htm

What is SOII?

- An annual BLS establishment survey
  - Approximately 240,000 establishments
    - Approximately 4,000 in Montana
  - State and Local Government
    - No Federal Government
- Collects and disseminates data on OSHA recordable injuries and illnesses.
- Serves as a basis for workplace safety research and improvements.

SOII is Mandatory

- The OSHA Act mandates that employers selected to participate in the SOII do so.
- Exception: In some states, State and Local government units are not mandatory.
- These states have voluntary public sector SOII reporting: DE, DC, FL, GA, ID, IL, KS, LA, MA, MS, MO, **MT**, NE, NH, ND, OH, PA, RI, SD, TX
  - https://www.osha.gov/dcsp/osp/index.html
- Collection for CO,ID, MS, NH,ND, OK,RI, SD are done at the regional level.(state rates not available)


BLS QCEW program
Universe data
Surpass
(Set TEI's, select sample)
sample
Respondents
Data via IDCF, etc
S3Web
(edit, code)
Clean data
Profiles
(publish)
estimates
OSHSUM & C&D

Coding Systems

- SOII uses 3 coding systems
  - NAICS for industry
  - SOC for occupation
  - OIICS for injury and illness classification

- These codes are periodically updated
  - NAICS 2007 to NAICS 2012 for RY 2014
  - SOC 2000 to SOC 2010 for RY 2011
  - OIICS to OIICS 2.01 for RY 2011

What SOII asks for

- Employment average
  - Calendar year
- Injury and illness summary
  - OSHA 300A
- Case and demographic information on OSHA recordable cases
  - Days away from work
  - Days job transfer and restriction (pilot program)

Pilot Study of DJTR Industries

Beginning with reference year 2017, the following six industry subsectors will be reported on for this pilot study:

- Crop production (NAICS 111)
- Transportation equipment manufacturing (NAICS 336)
- Food and beverage stores (NAICS 445)
- Truck transportation (NAICS 484)
- Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries (NAICS 713)
- Food services and drinking places (NAICS 722)

https://www.bls.gov/iif/days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction.htm

- 2014 to 2016 Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing (312), General merchandise stores(452), Couriers and messengers(492), Waste management and remediation services(562), Hospitals (622) , Accommodations (721)
- 2011-2013 Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers(444), Air Transportation(481), Warehousing and storage(493), Nursing and residential care facilities (623) Specialty trade contractors (238), Food manufacturing (311)

https://www.bls.gov/iif/days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction.htm
https://www.bls.gov/respondents/iif/faqs.htm#1
https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/contractor.htm

Recordable Cases

- Work-related injuries and illnesses resulting in:
  - Death
  - Loss of consciousness
  - Days away from work
  - Restricted work activity or job transfer
  - Medical treatment (beyond first aid)
  - Significant work related injuries or illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician
    - Including cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fractured or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum

Data Release

- Annual Press Release in Late November
  - Incidence Rate
  - Number
  - Percentage

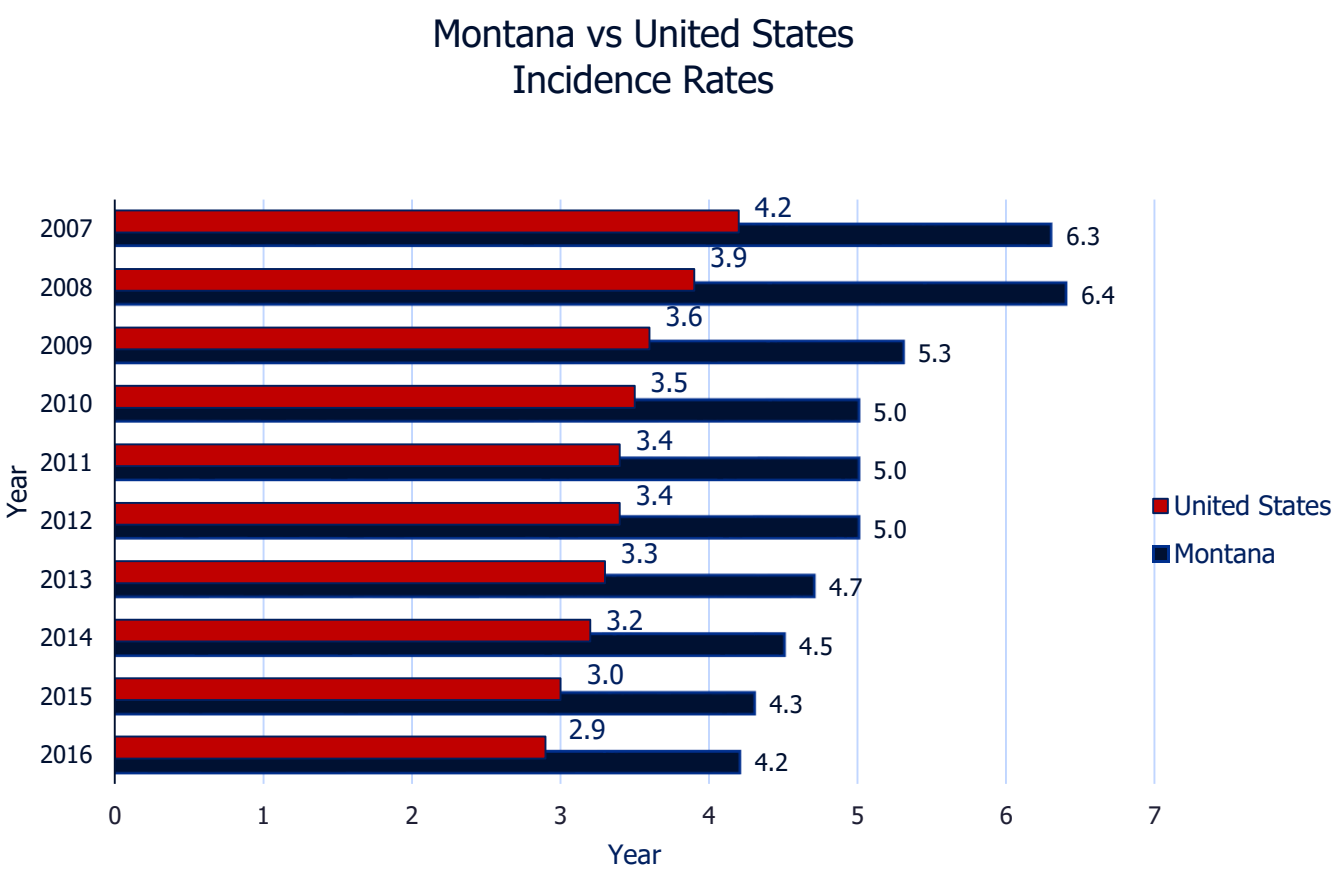
Incidence Rates

is the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:

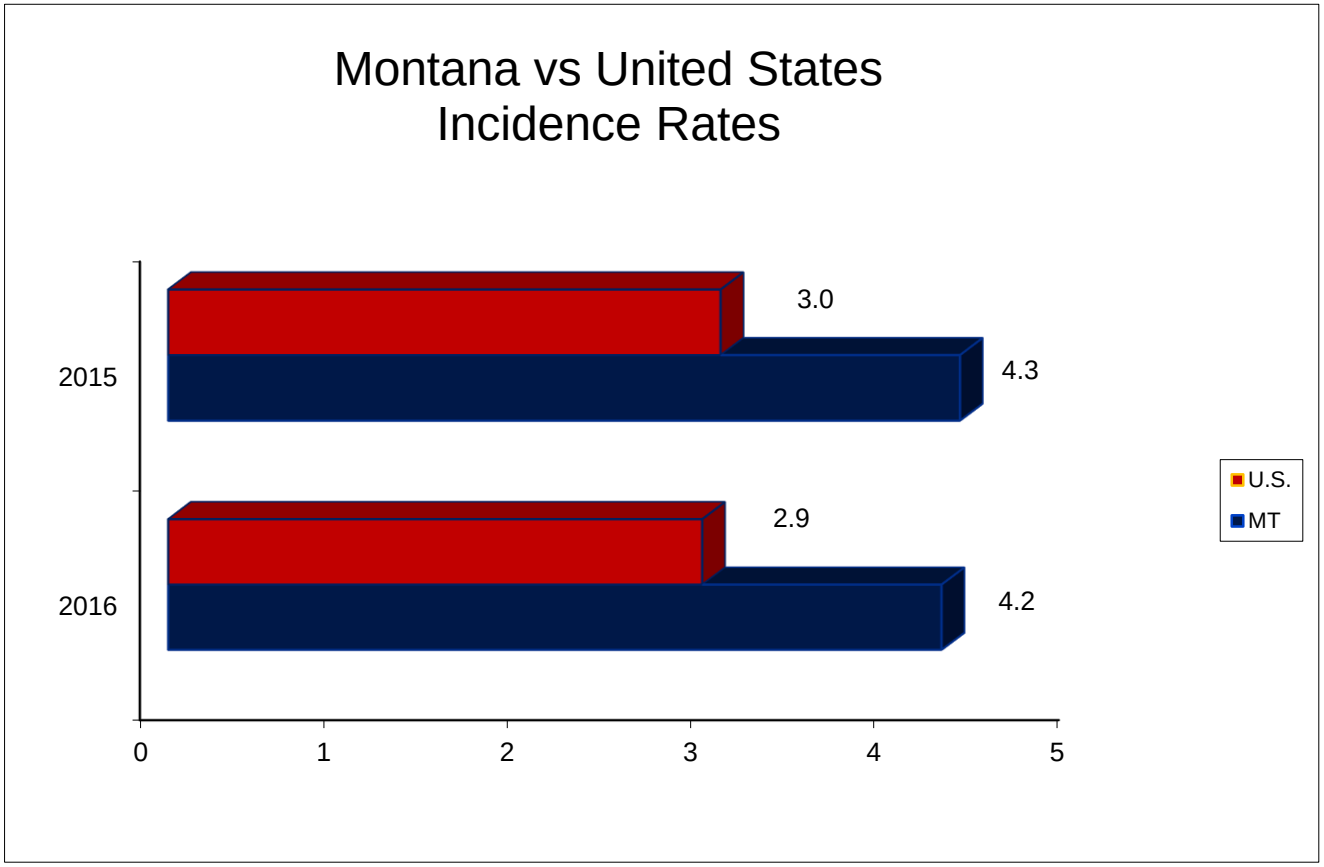
(N/EH) X 200,000

- N = number of injuries and/or illnesses
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
- 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

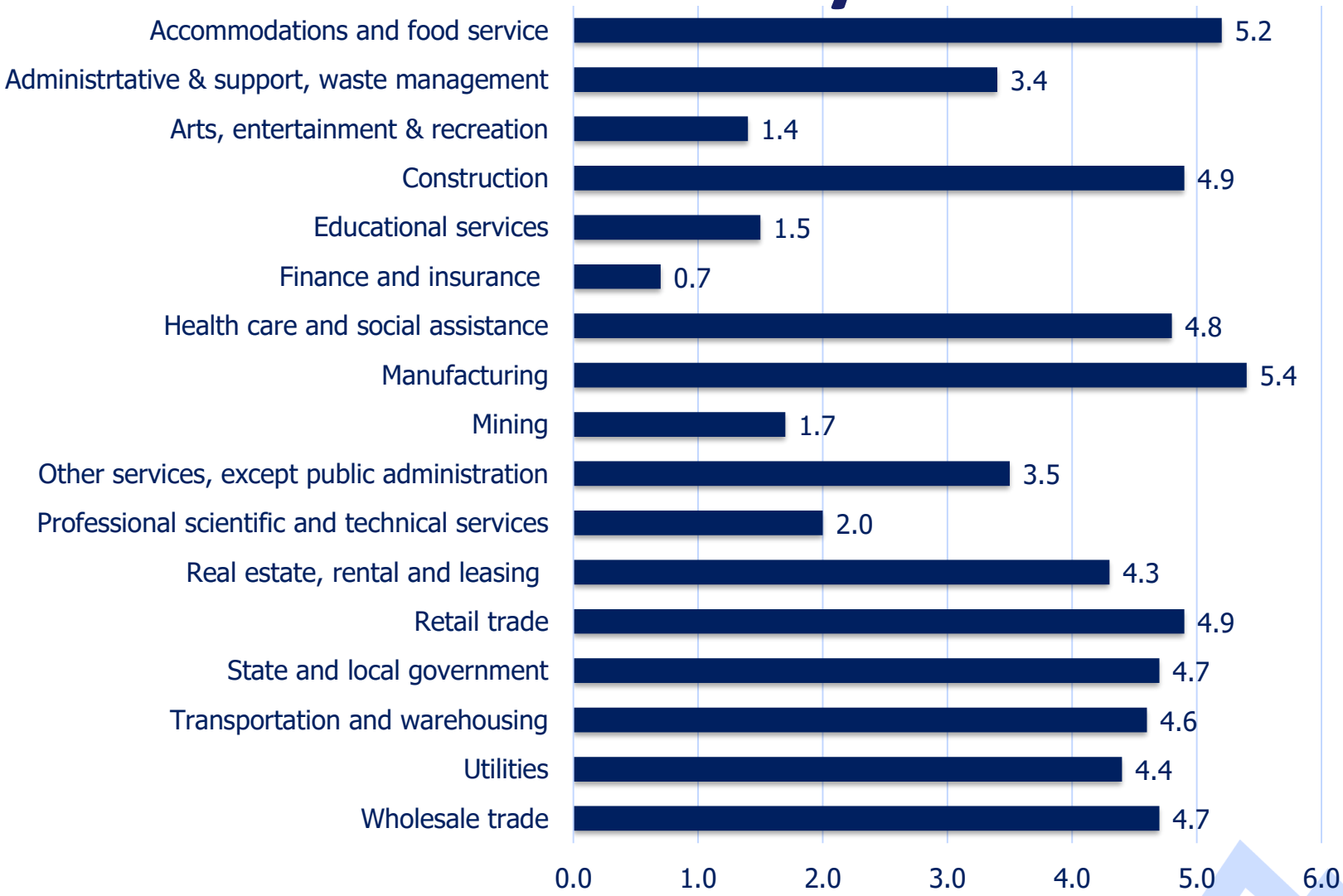
Summary


Montana vs United States
Incidence Rates
Year
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
4.2
6.3
3.9
6.4
3.6
5.3
3.5
5.0
3.4
5.0
3.4
5.0
3.3
4.7
3.2
4.5
3.0
4.3
2.9
4.2
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
Year
United States
Montana

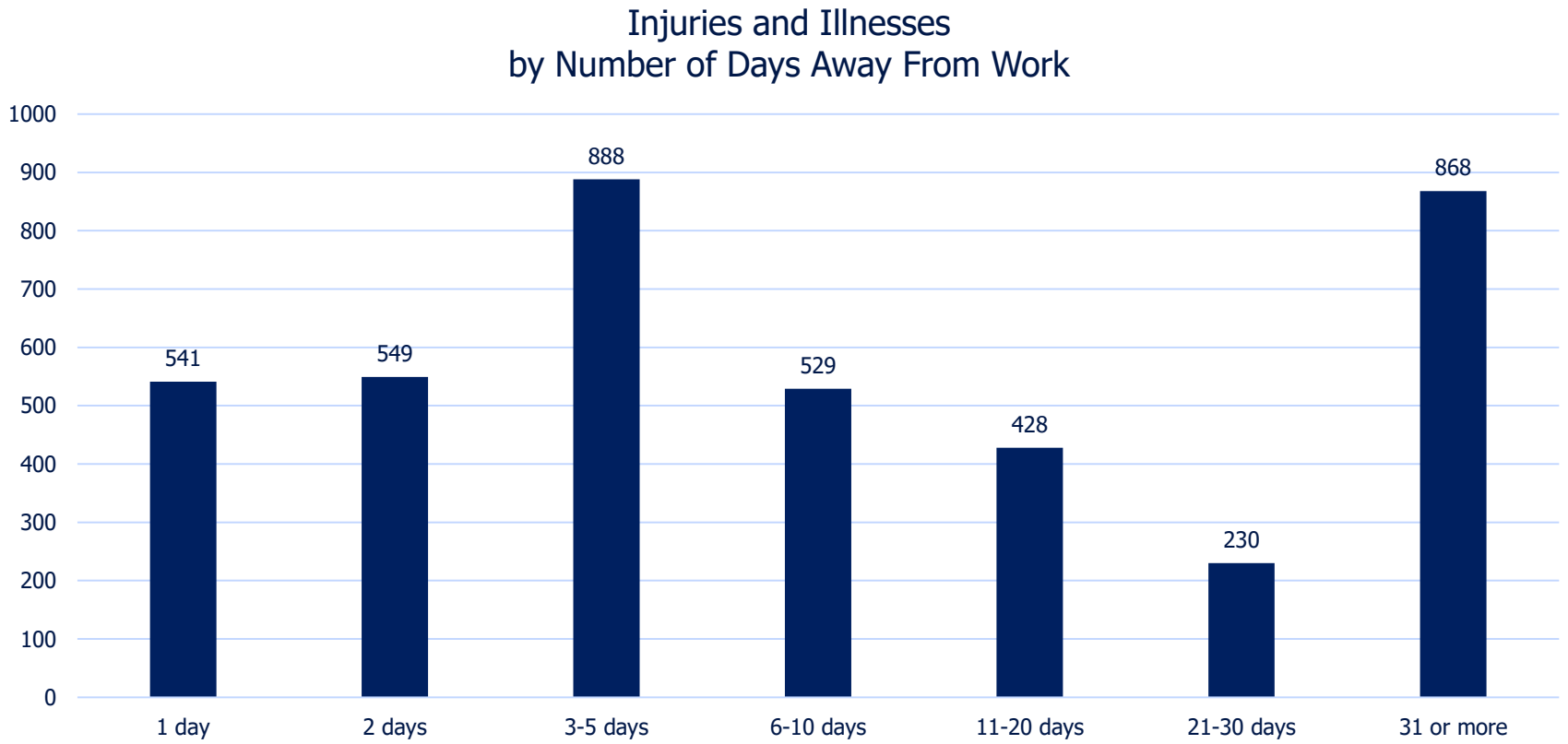
Summary


Montana vs United States
Incidence Rates
2015
2016
3.0
4.3
2.9
4.2
0
1
2
3
4
5
U.S.
MT

Summary


Accommodations and food service
5.2
Administrtative & support, waste management
3.4
Arts, entertainment & recreation
1.4
Construction
4.9
Educational services
1.5
Finance and insurance
0.7
Health care and social assistance
4.8
Manufacturing
5.4
Mining
1.7
Other services, except public administration
3.5
Professional scientific and technical services
2.0
Real estate, rental and leasing
4.3
Retail trade
4.9
State and local government
4.7
Transportation and warehousing
4.6
Utilities
4.4
Wholesale trade
4.7
0.0
1.0
2.0
3.0
4.0
5.0
6.0

Summary


Injuries and Illnesses
by Number of Days Away From Work
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
541
549
888
529
428
230
868
1 day
2 days
3-5 days
6-10 days
11-20 days
21-30 days
31 or more

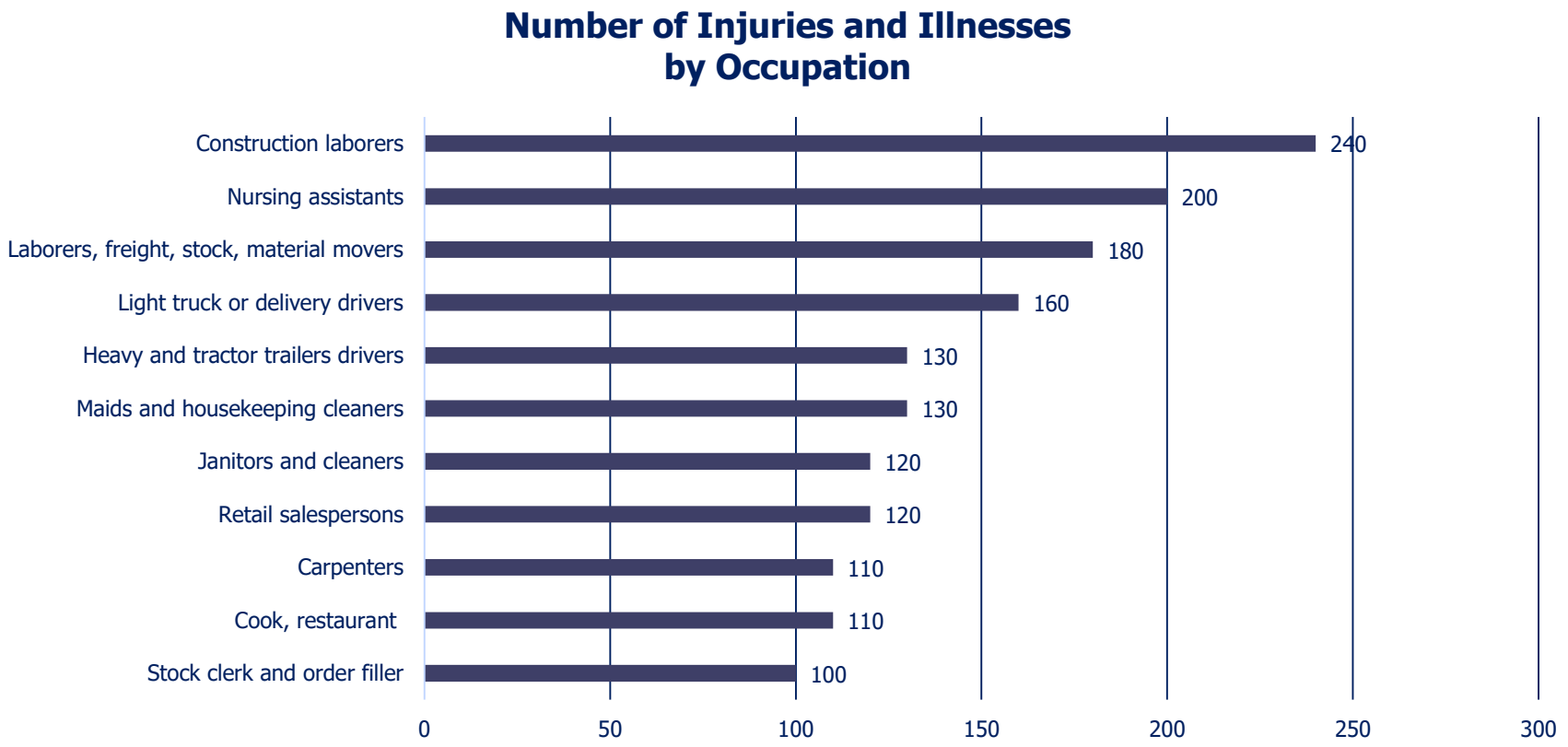
Case and Demographics

- Nature
- Part
- Source / secondary source
- Event
- Gender
- Race

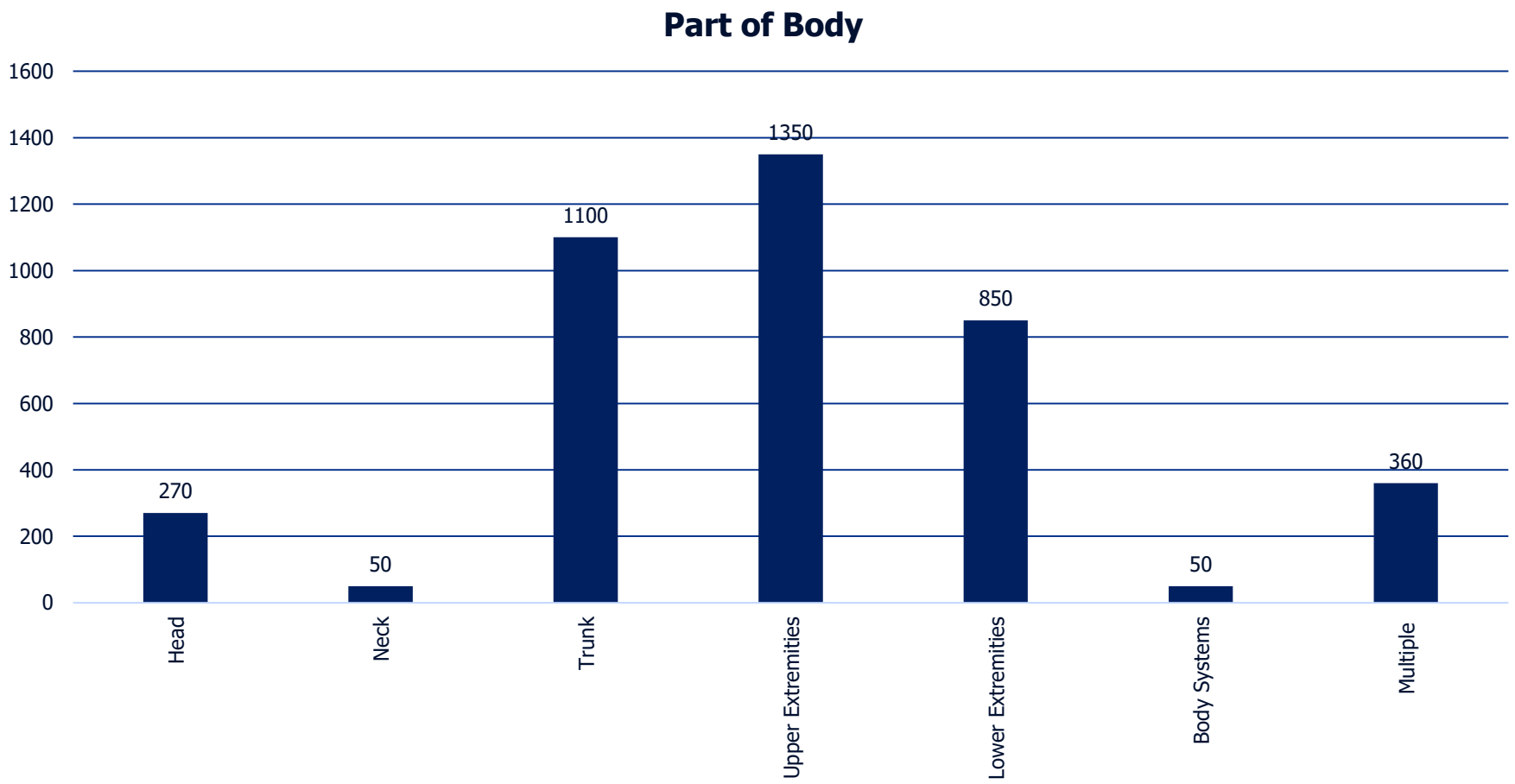
Case and Demographic

- Occupations
  - Occupation title
  - Major occupational groups
- Length of service
- Time of event
- Hours worked before injury
- Day of week injury occurred

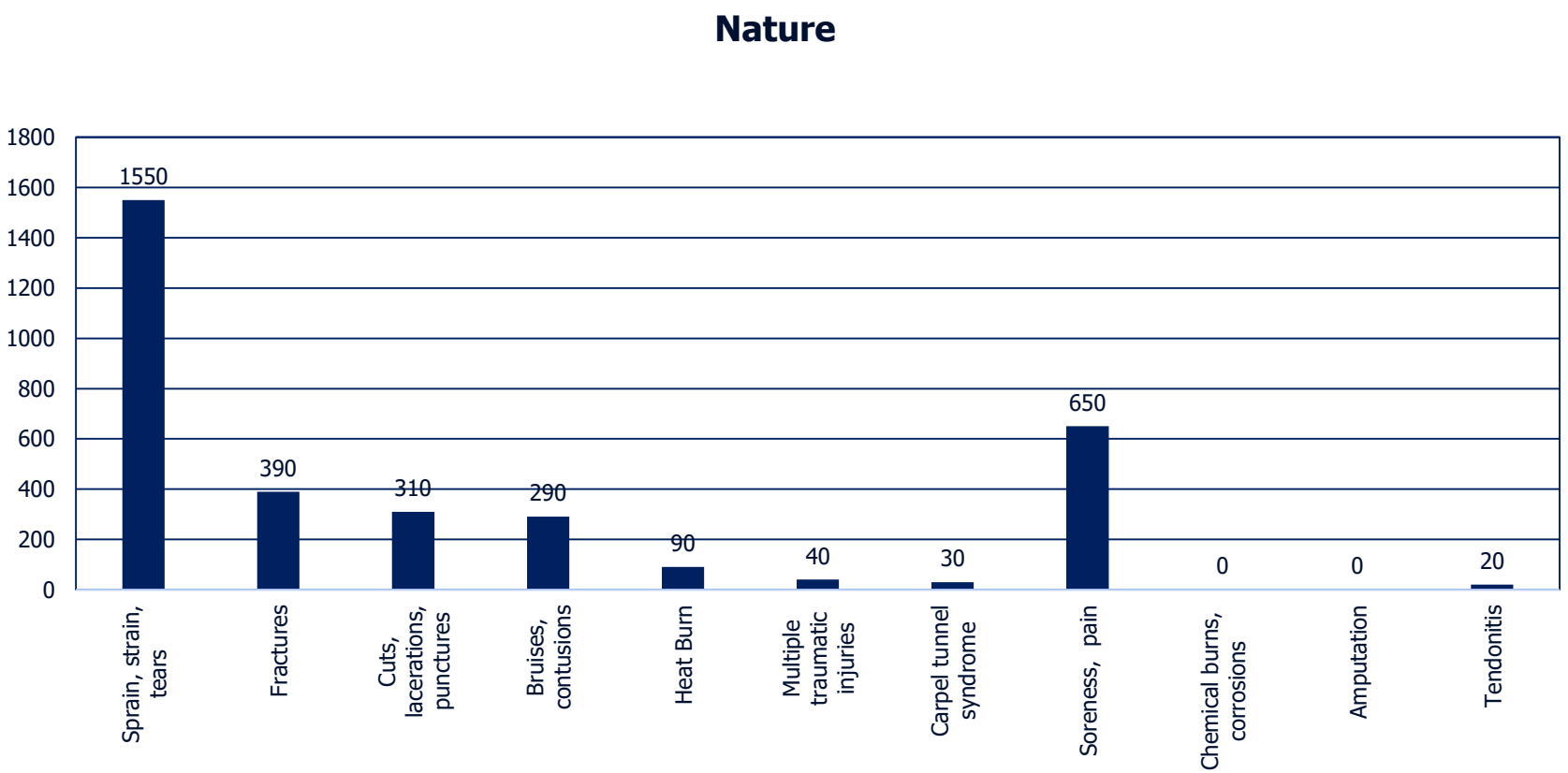
Case and Demographic



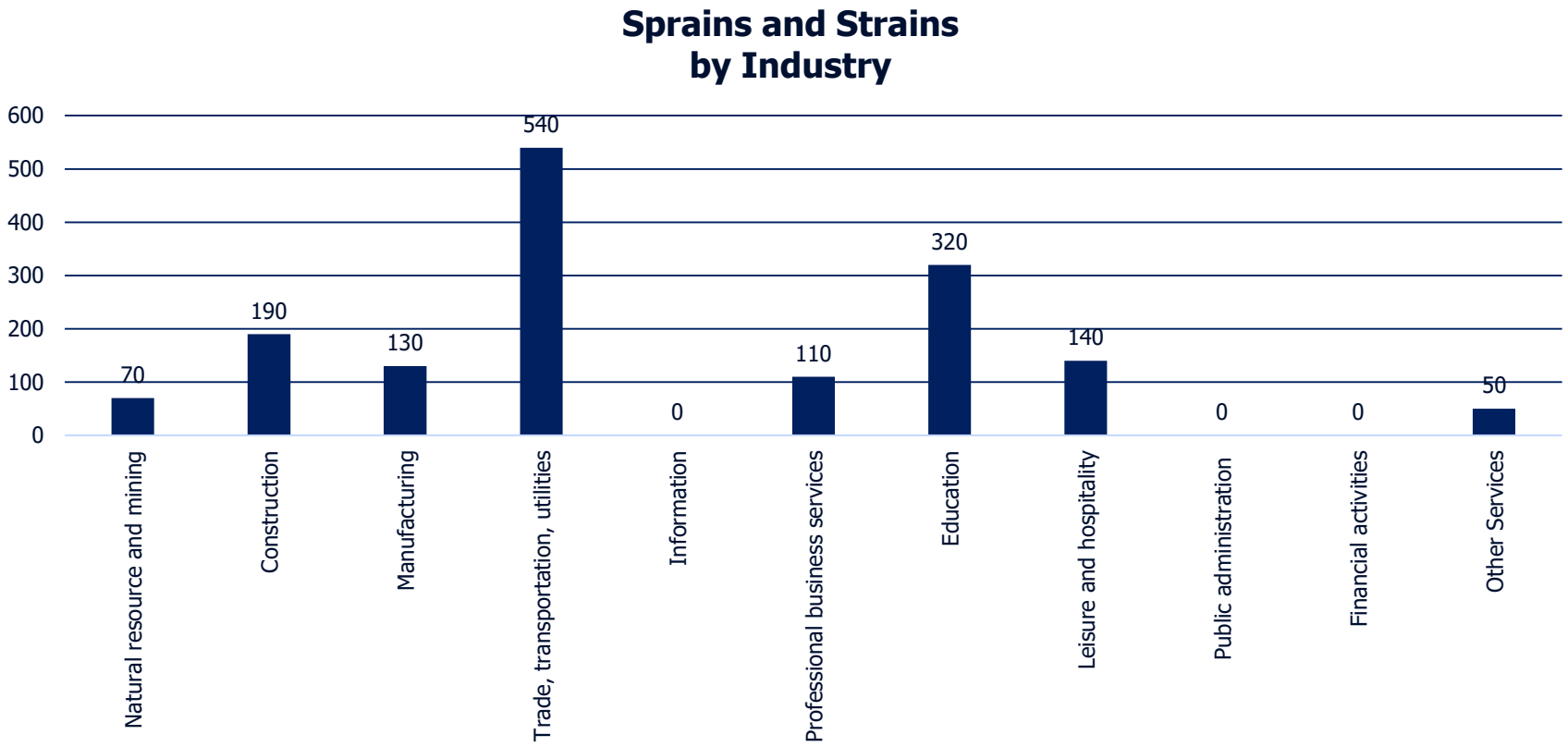
Case and Demographic



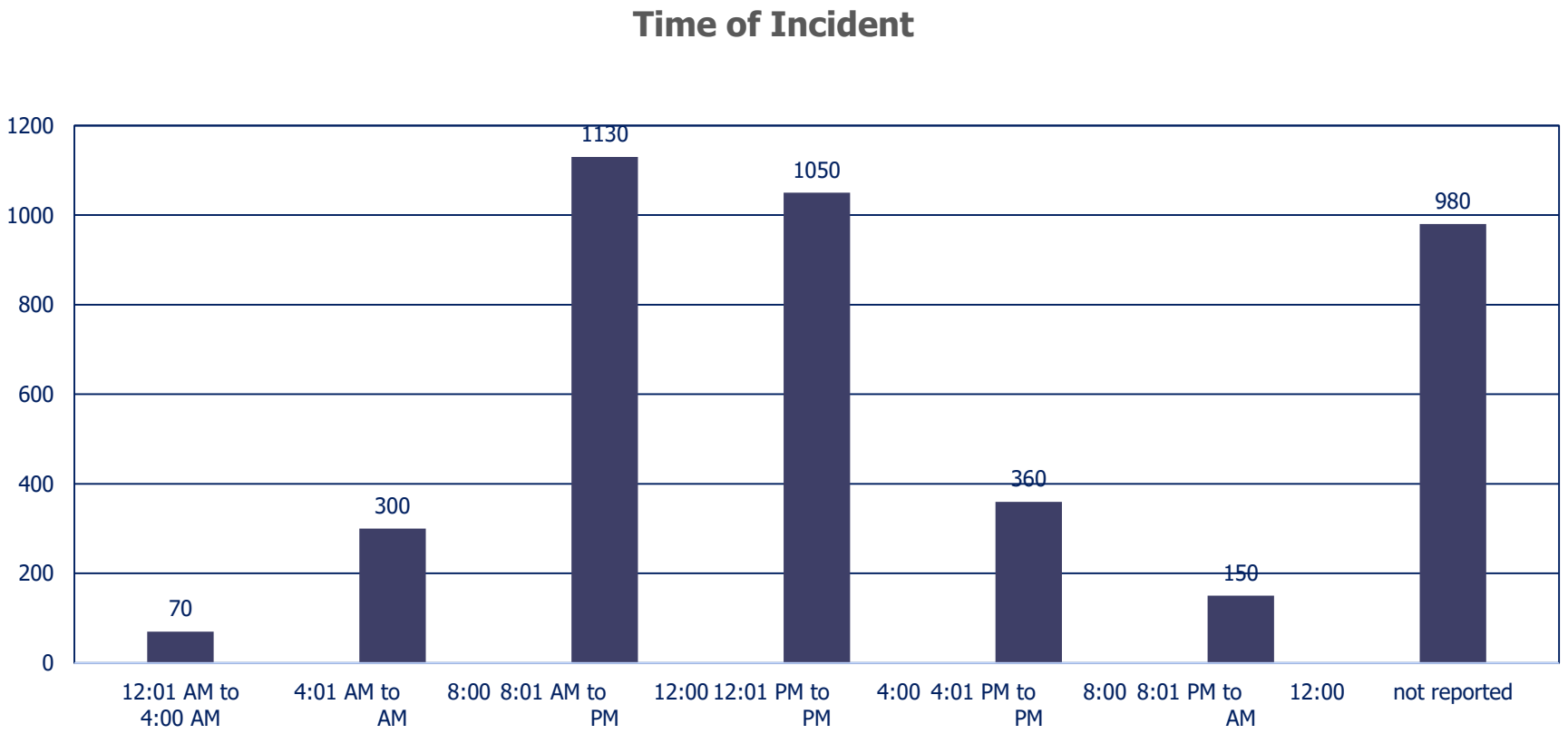
Case and Demographic



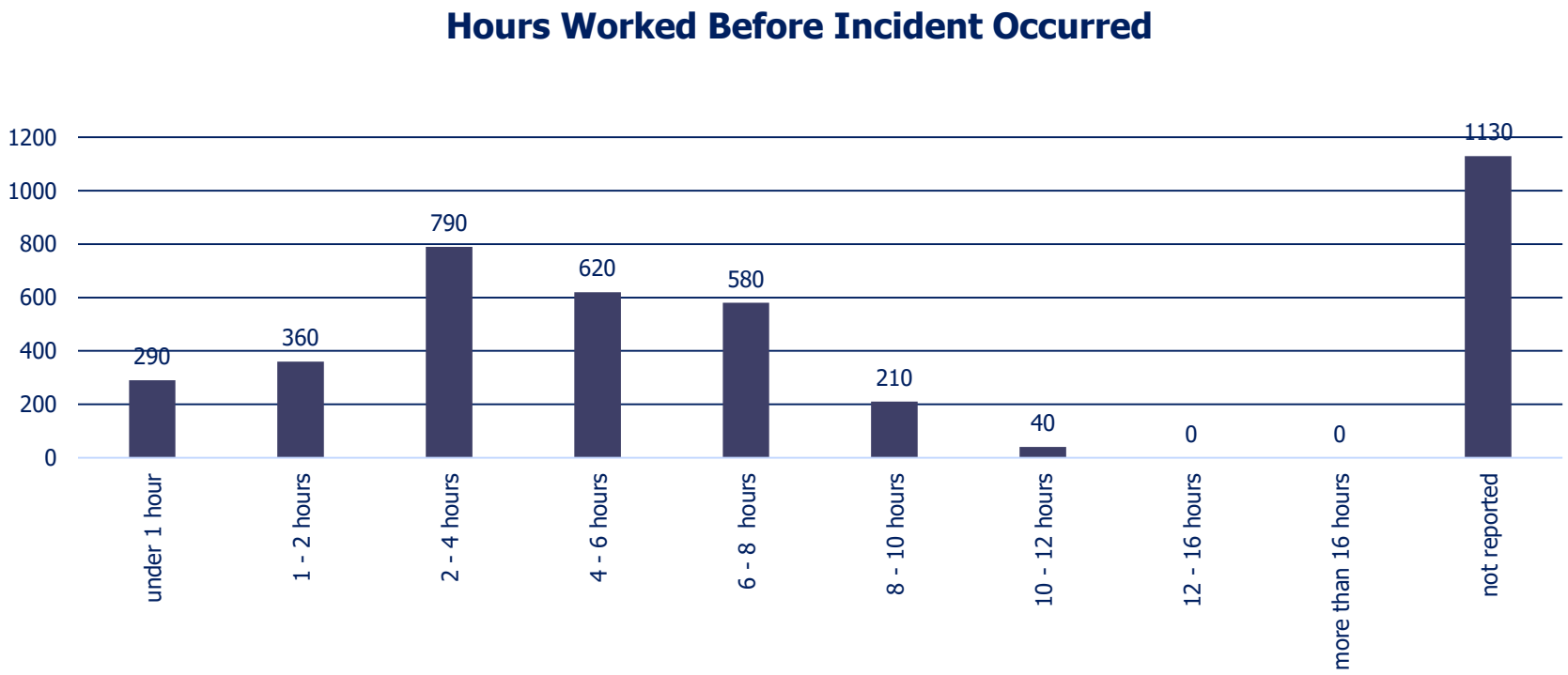
Case and Demographic



Case and Demographic



Case and Demographic



SOII Data

erd.dli.mt.gov

bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm#MT

SOII

Questions

What is CFOI?

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) produces comprehensive, accurate, and timely counts of fatal work injuries. CFOI is a Federal-State cooperative program that has been implemented in all 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Guam, since 1992.

- CFOI details information on those who were killed at work due to a traumatic injury.
- CFOI is the most complete count of fatal work injuries in the United States.
- CFOI compiles counts that are as complete as possible, the census uses multiple sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal worker injuries
- Cases are required to have a minimum of two source documents, Montana averages 3.8

* Death Certificates	* Vehicle Crash Reports	* Coroner/MA/Autopsy
* News Media Reports	* OSHA 36, 170	* Workers' comp
* Toxicology	* Funeral Home / Obituary	* State to State Transfer

▶ * Federal Documents – FEMA, NTSB, FACE, FECA, MSHA * CFOI online resources - site specific
https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/data.htm

What is CFOI used for?

These data are used by safety and health policy analysts and researchers to help prevent fatal work injuries by:

- Informing workers of life threatening hazards associated with various jobs;
- Promoting safer work practices through enhanced job safety training;
- Assessing and improving workplace safety standards; and
- Identifying new areas of safety research.

A workplace fatality must meet the following criteria to be included in CFOI:

- The incident that led to the death must have occurred in the United States, its territories, or its territorial waters or airspace
- It must be related to work
- It must be a legal activity
- It must have resulted from a traumatic injury

Work Relationship Criteria

- A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in a fatal injury or illness of a person:
  - ON the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or
  - OFF the employer's premises and the person was there to work, or the event or exposure was related to the person's work or status as an employee
  - GENERALLY if the case is recordable for OSHA recordkeeping

Scope Guidelines

- Adhere to CFOI scope criteria
- Review precedents set by past cases
  - Coding interpretations
  - Sample Cases
- Collect as much information as possible
- If unsure, add the case, Ultimately scope is determined by national office staff

Scope Determinations

- Travel Situations
- Suicides at Work
- Volunteer
- Good Samaritan
- Illegal vs Unlicensed Activities
- Nonwork activity at work
- Work activity outside of work
- Participants in sporting events

Additional Scope Determinations

- Employer housing
- Home office
- Sporting events
- Secondary incident
- Off-duty police
- Former worker returning to the worksite

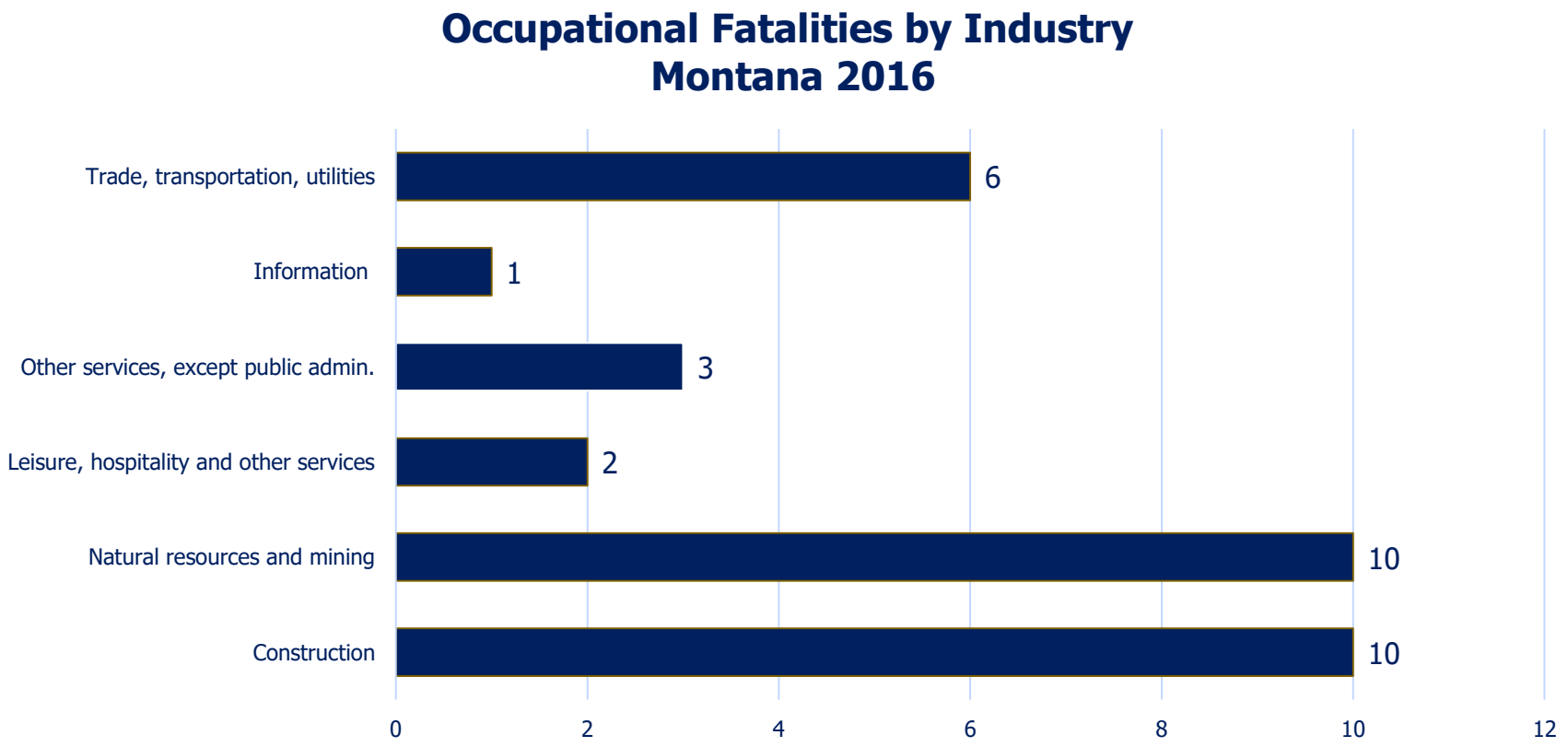
Special Studies

- Drug / Alcohol Use
- Seat Belt Usage
- Disasters Coding
- Contractors
- Independent Contractors
- Contingent/Alternative /Gig Workers
- Education Level Completed

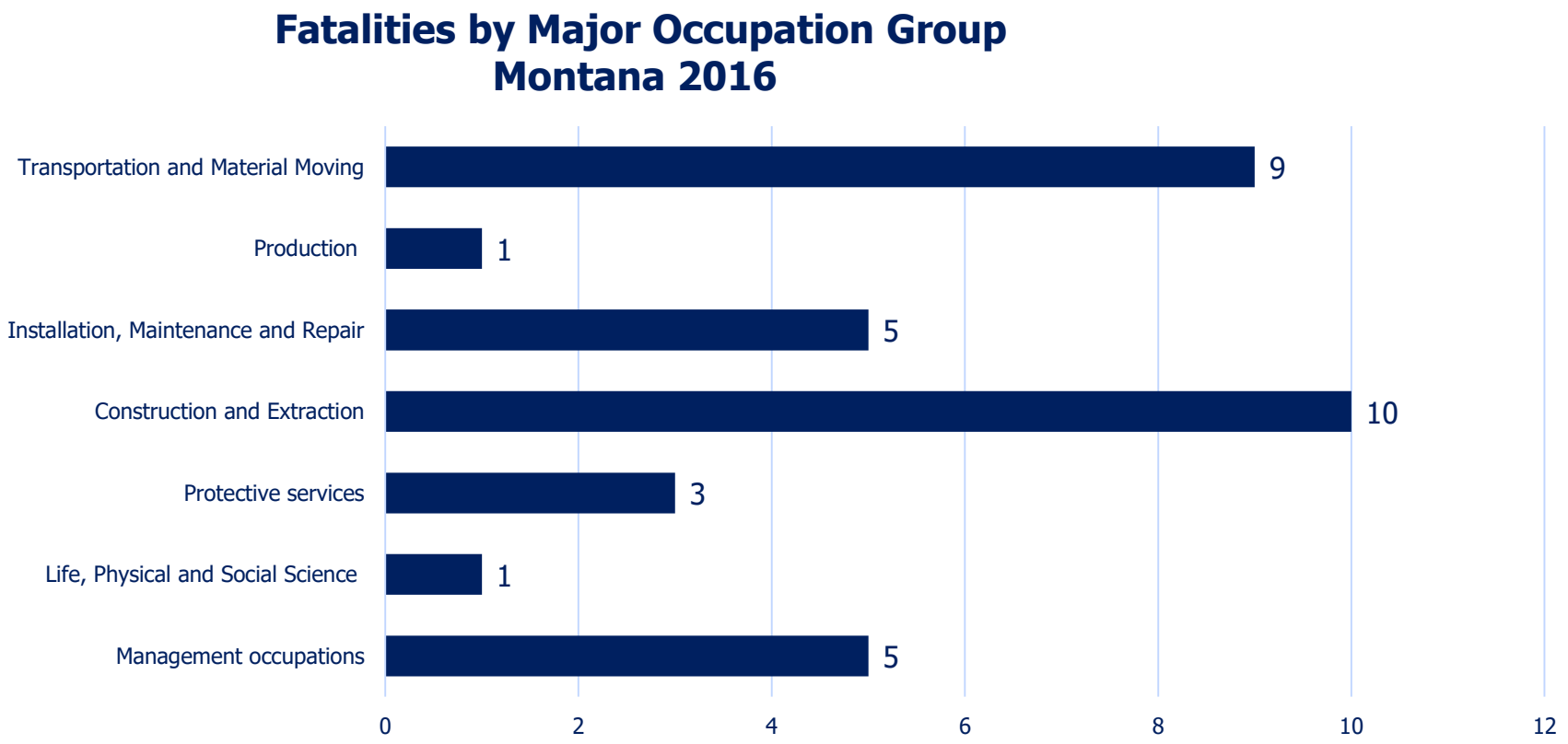
CFOI Timetable

- Collect data daily
- Quarterly case input - January, April, October and November
- Early review – December to May
- Data Freeze Early November
- DAP I dues in May – DAP II in September
- Press Release Late December
  - Count
  - Fatality Rate

Industry

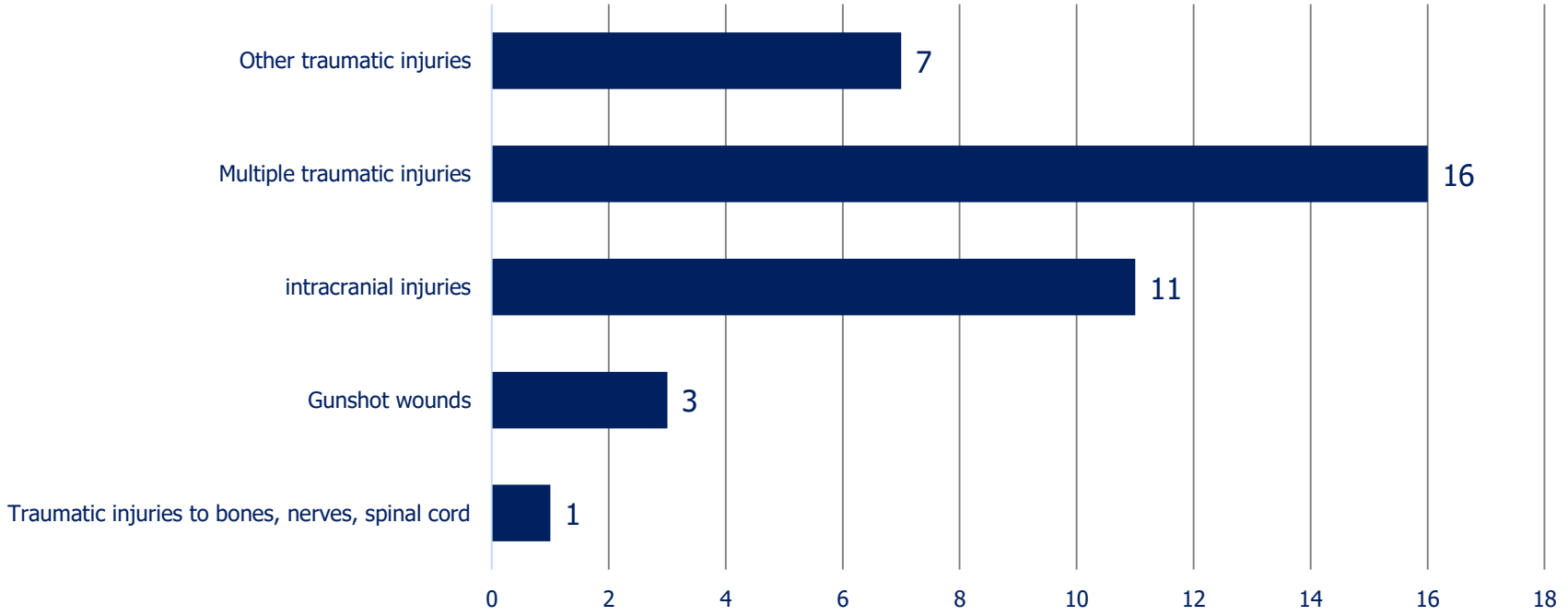

Occupational Fatalities by Industry
Montana 2016
Trade, transportation, utilities
6
Information
1
Other services, except public admin.
3
Leisure, hospitality and other services
2
Natural resources and mining
10
Construction
10
0
2
4
6
8
10
12

Occupation Group



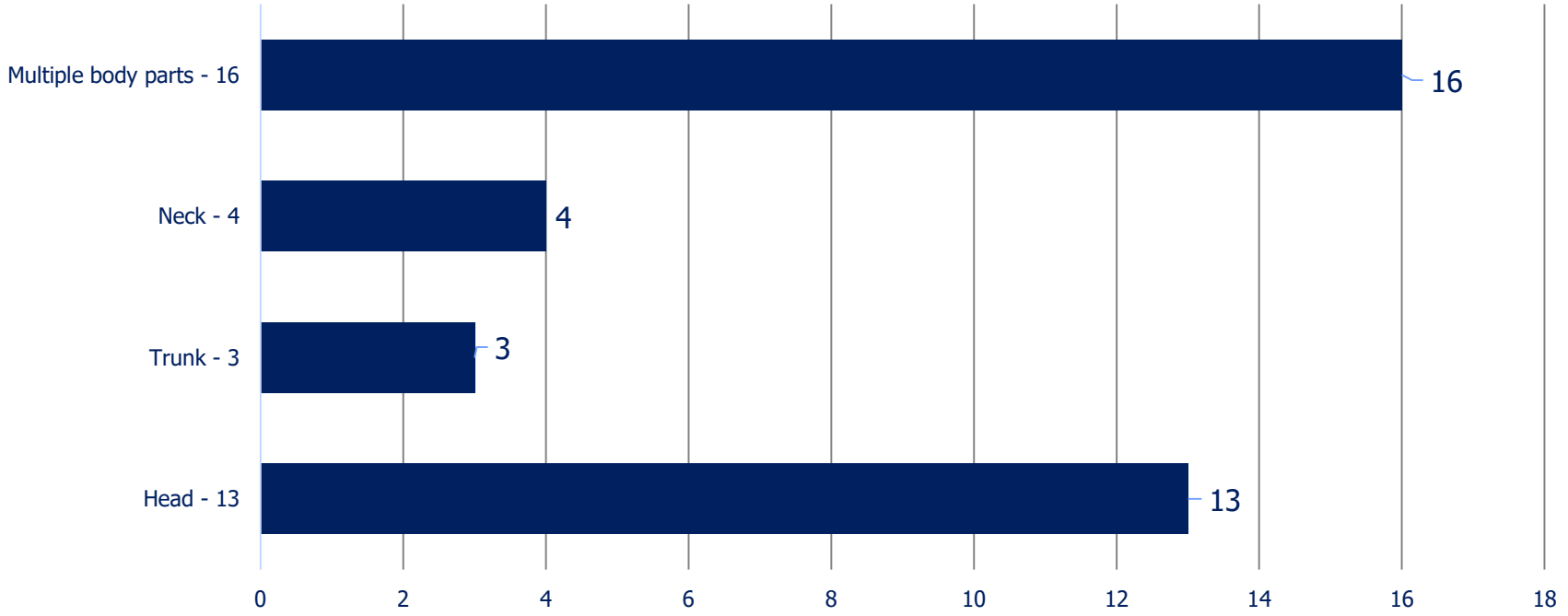
Nature

Occupational Fatalities by Nature of Injury Montana 2016



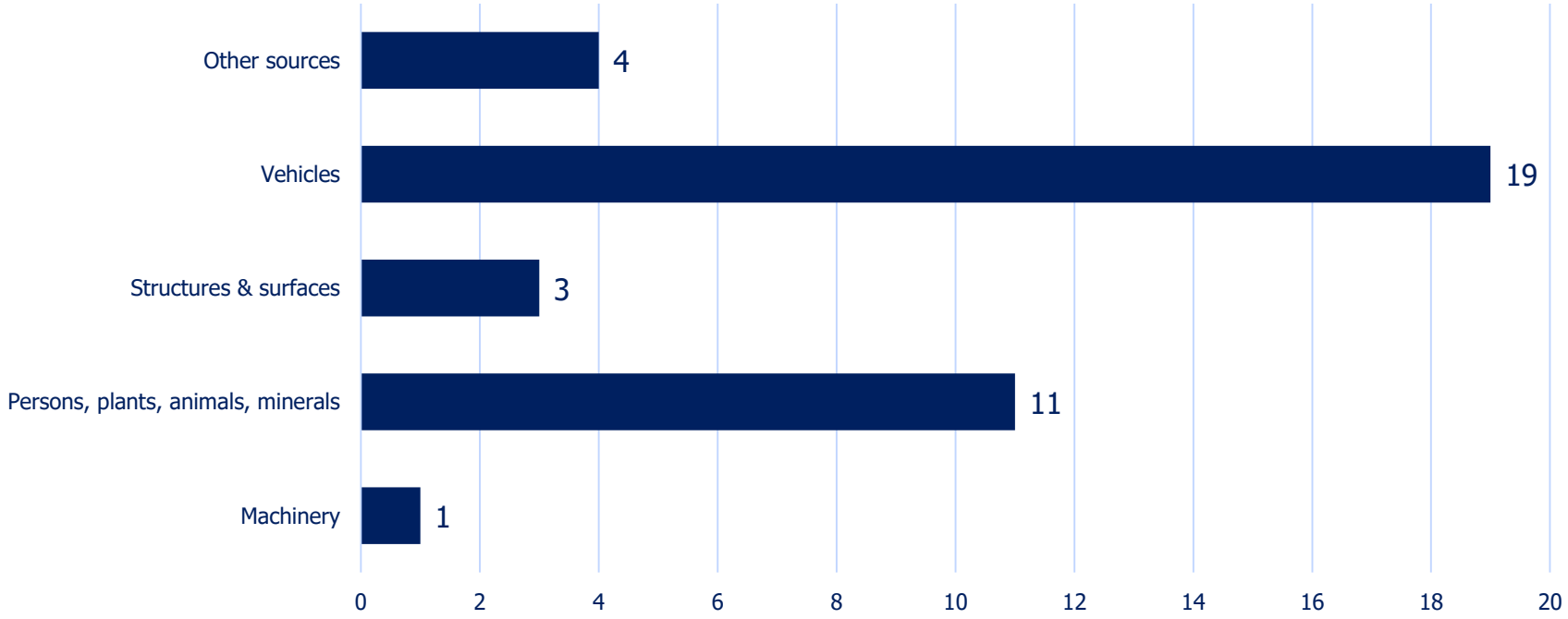
Part

Occupational Fatalities by Part Montana 2016



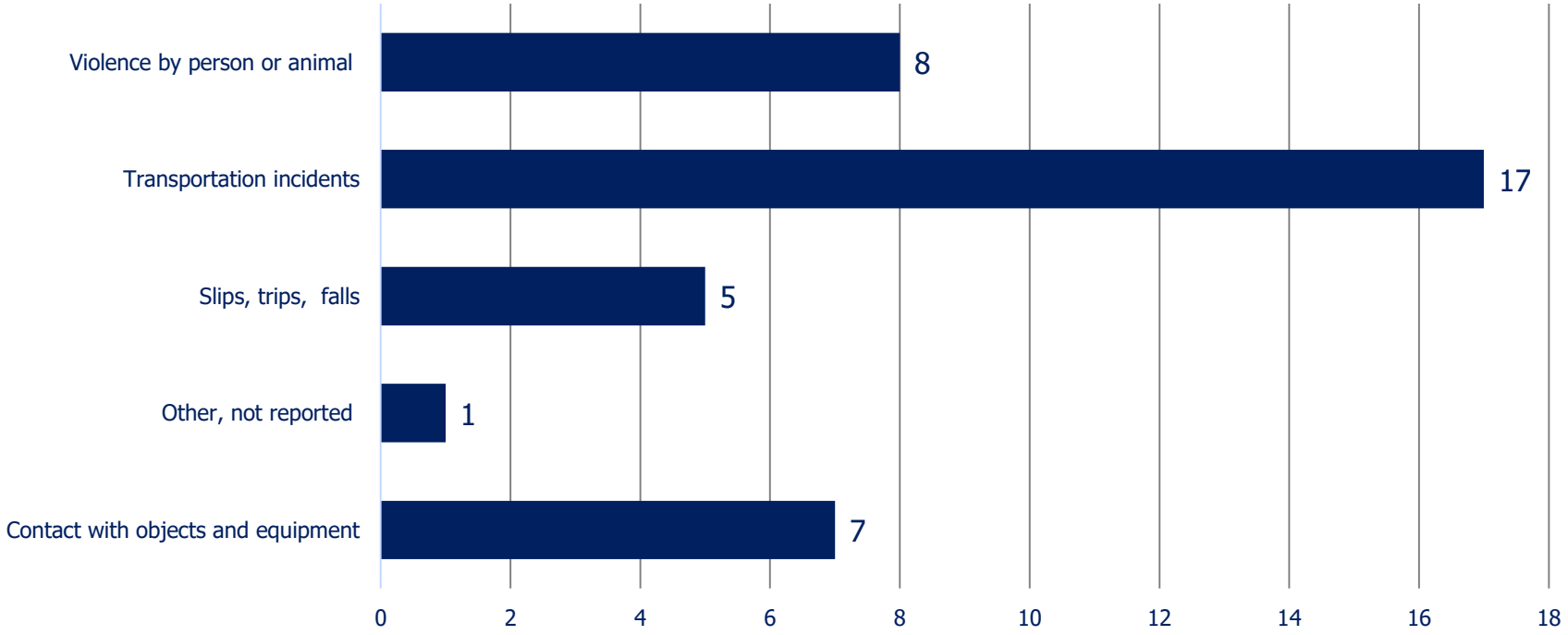
Source

Occupational Fatalities by Source of injury Montana 2016

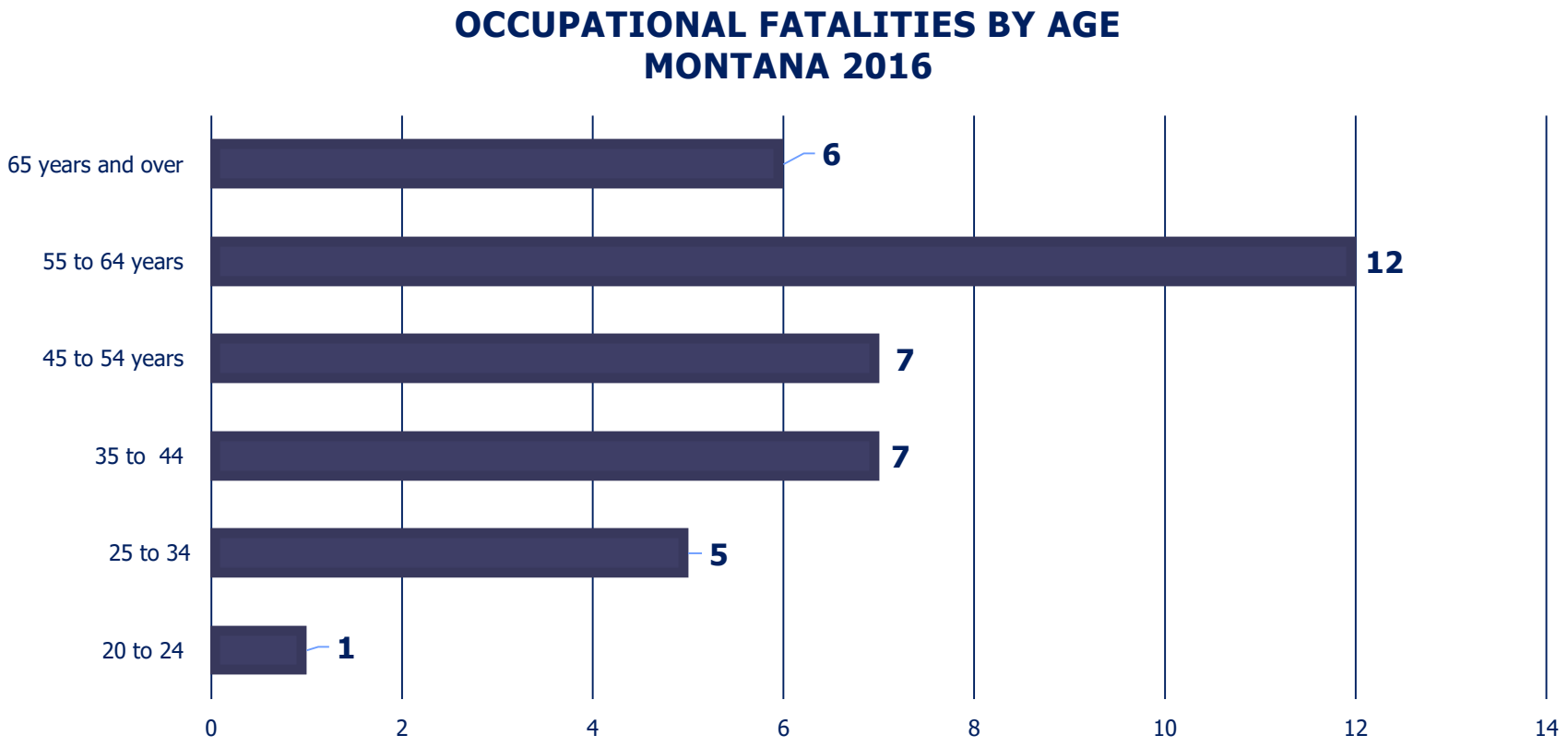


Event

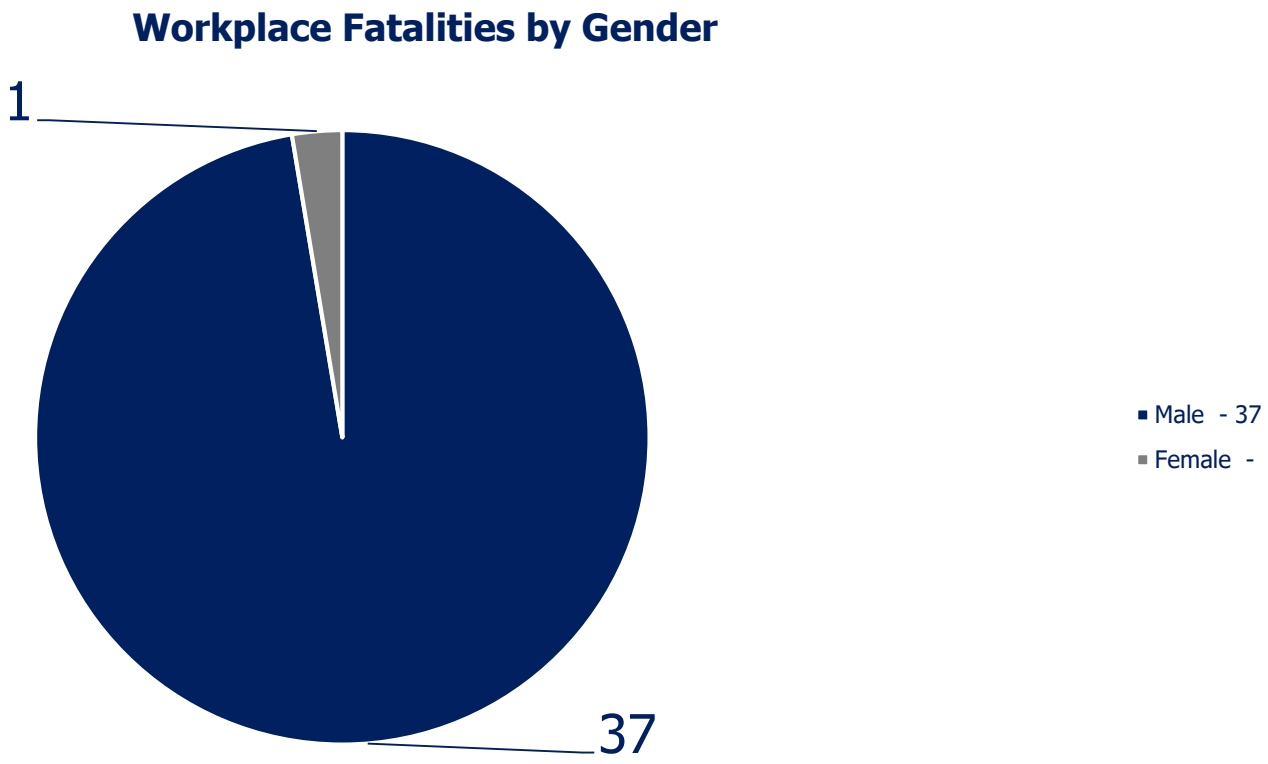
Occupational Fatalities by Event or Exposure Montana 2016



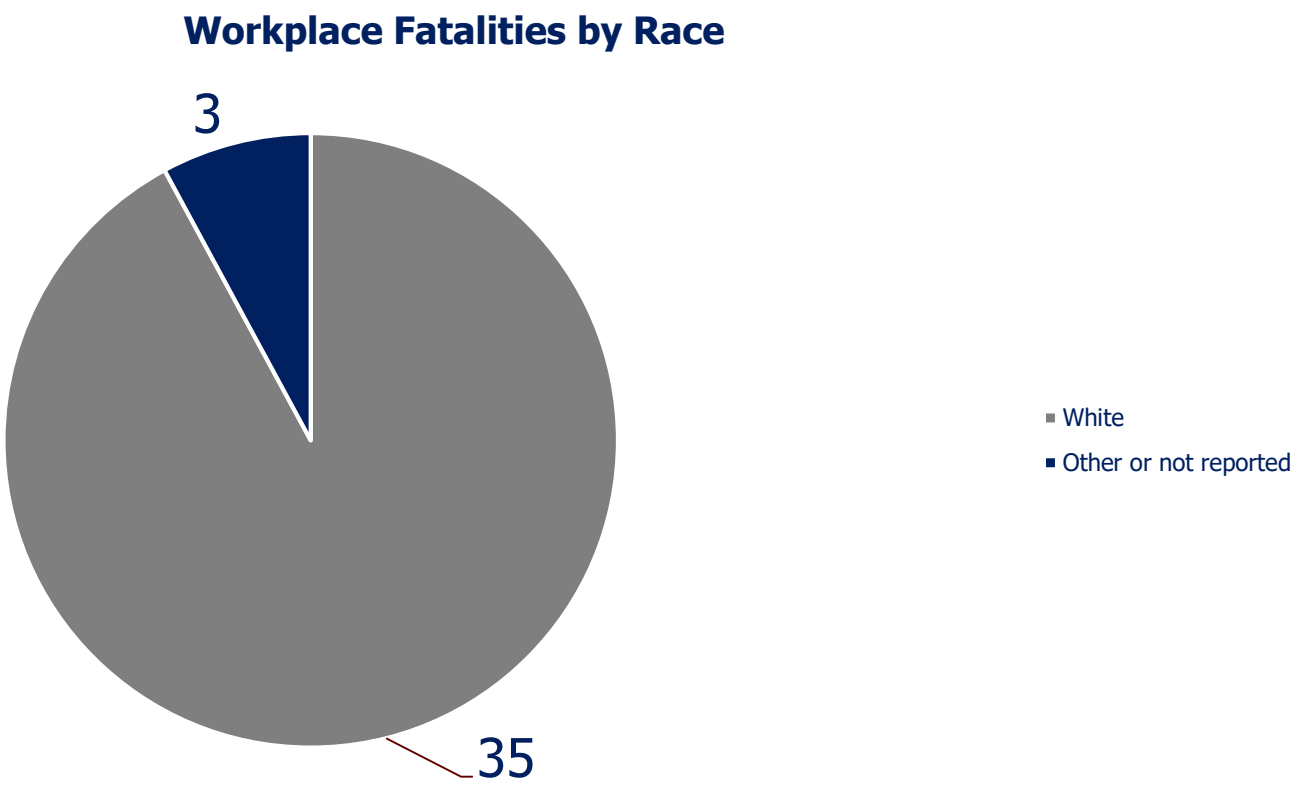
Age


OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES BY AGE
MONTANA 2016
65 years and over
55 to 64 years
45 to 54 years
35 to 44
25 to 34
20 to 24
6
12
7
7
5
1
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14

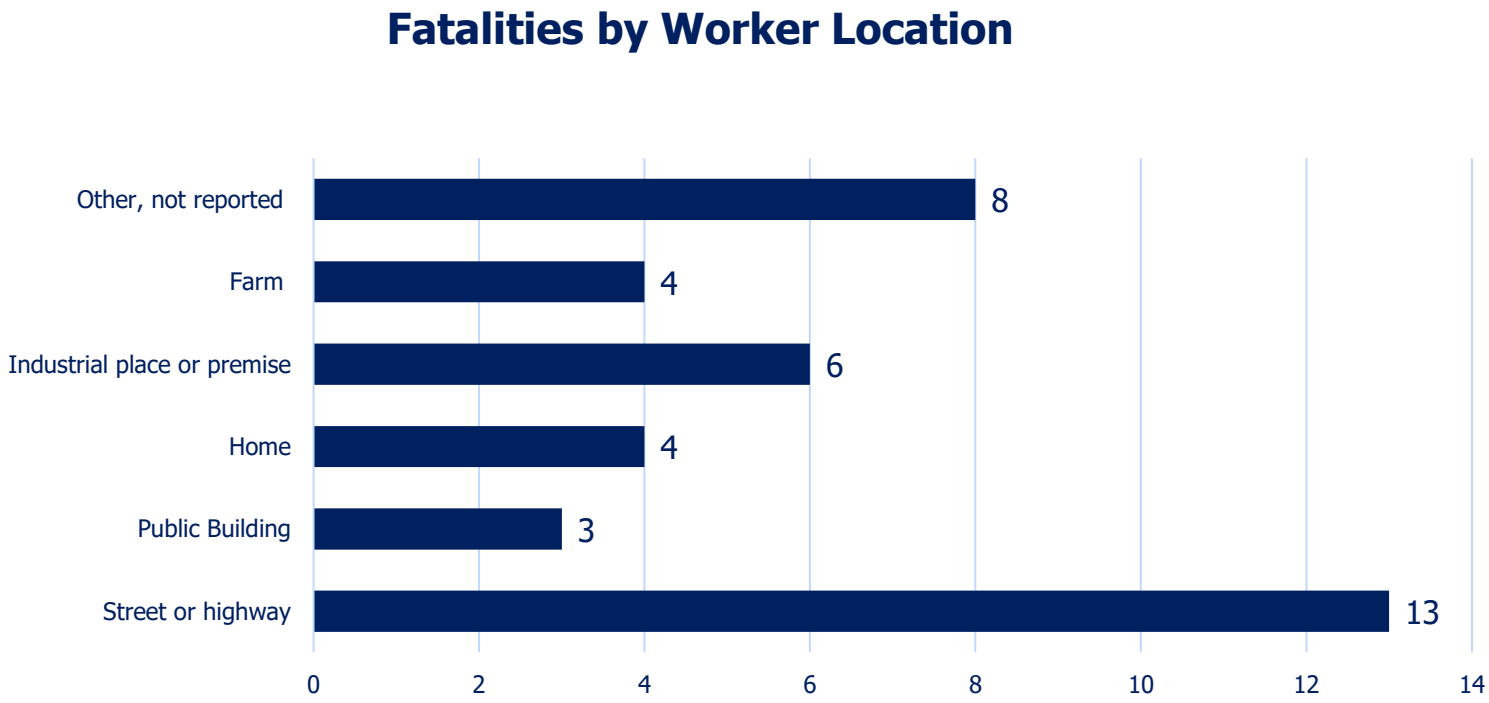
Gender



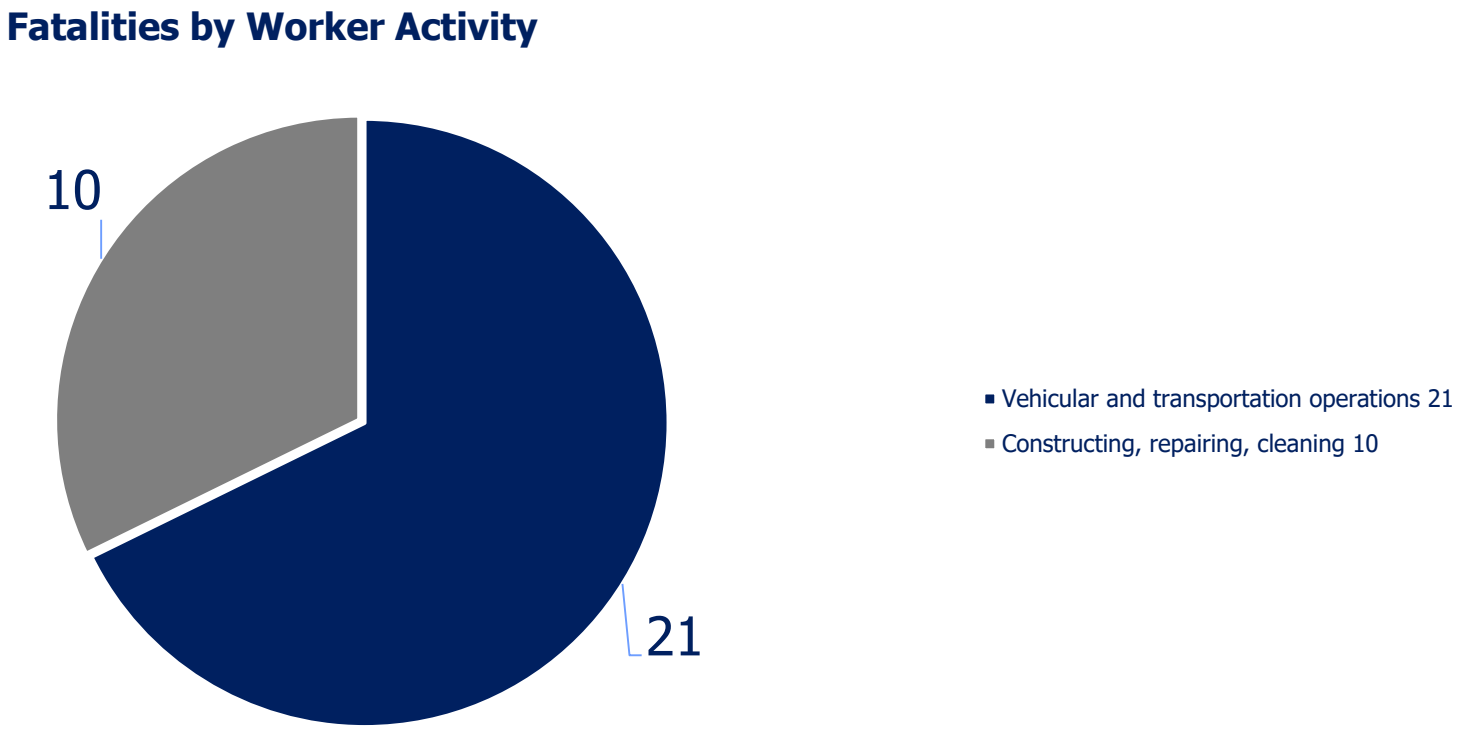
Race


Workplace Fatalities by Race
3
35
White
Other or not reported

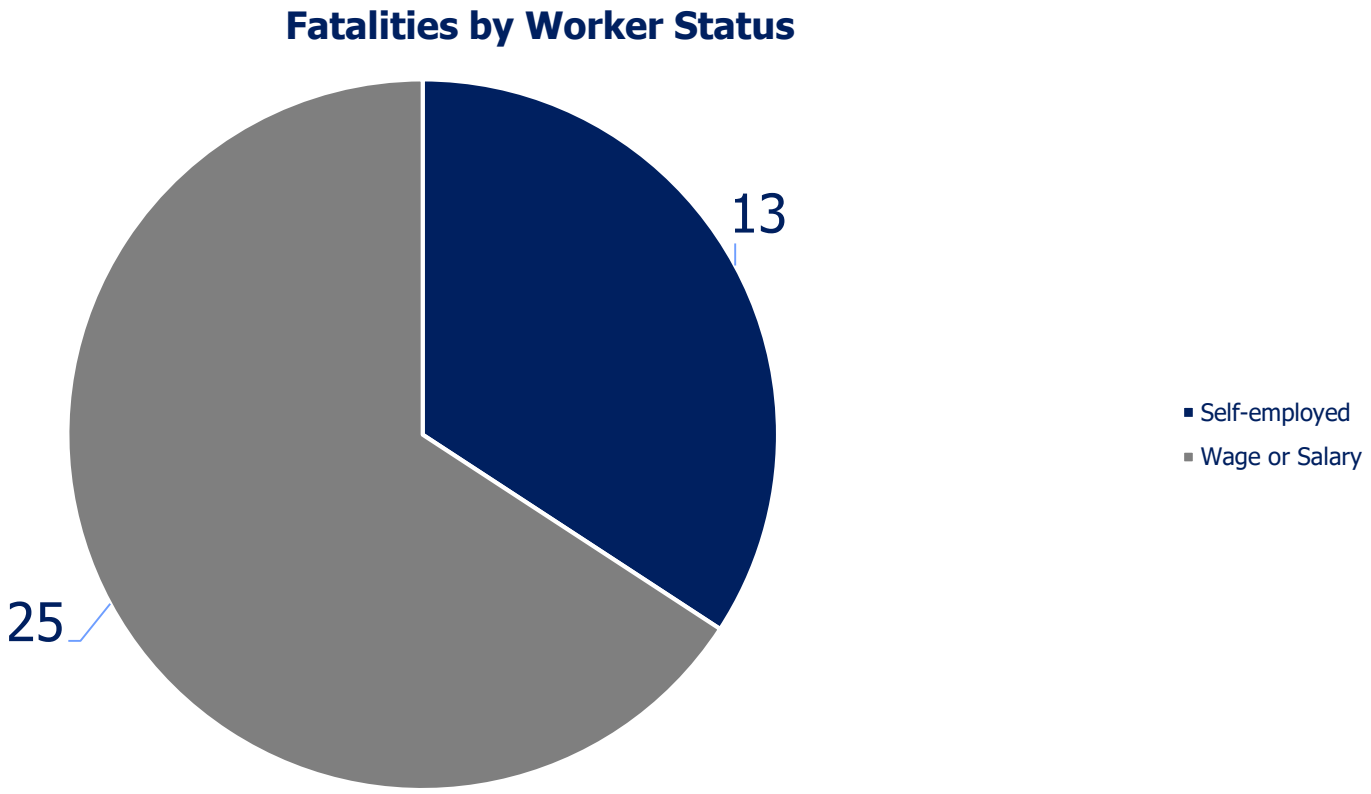
Worker Location



Worker Activity



Worker Status



Fatal Injury Rate Computation

- Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using CPS data. Each state rate in the table above represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

  Fatality rate = $(N_S/EH_S) \times 200{,}000{,}000$ where
  N_S = number of fatal work injuries in the state
  EH_S = total hours worked by all employees in the state during the calendar year
  200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

  $EH_S = HW_N \times E_S$ where
  E_S = State employment
  HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

Montana Fatal Injury Rate per 100,000 Employees

	Montana	Wyoming	Oregon	Alaska
2016	7.9			
2015	7.5	12.0	2.6	4.1
2014	4.9	13.1	3.9	7.8
2013	5.8	9.5	2.9	7.9

CFOI

Questions

Contact Information

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